tion of the fruit when it started on its railway journey to the consumer.

As a result of all this careful attention given to climatic and soil conditions, gathering, curing and packing, the Leffingwell lemons are shipped without ice; and with the exception of a few cars of ripe fruit in the spring, show an unbroken record of freedom from decay. It is a fact that purchasers of these spring lemons have put them in cellar, kept them for three months and brought them out showing no decay.

Two years ago the Leffingwell lemons were comparatively unknown, the market for them being confined to the coast cities. At that time the output was sixty-five cars. Last year 167 cars were marketed, of which 140 cars were the product of this ranch of 100 acres. Because of this increase of production it was necessary to hunt new markets, but the goods stood up so well and met with such a good reception that in nearly every case re-orders have resulted. The demand has become larger than the supply. The entire output is at present sold to regular customers, and even at that, there is sometimes a shortage. The wholesalers get from 25c to $1.00 a box premium on this fruit, and pay accordingly for it. A car a day is at present being shipped. The prices average higher and fluctuations are less sharp than for the general run of California lemons, and are always considerably above foreign lemons. Mr. Leffingwell says that he could market several times his present output west of the Mississippi.

The Leffingwell ranch employs from 75 to 150 men, all of whom are quartered on the place. Some are married and live in cosy, flower-covered cottages. There are also a large boarding house, and comfortable quarters for the Japs, who do most of the picking and packing. All these buildings, with blacksmith shop, stables and office, make a little village.

The successful outcome of Mr. Leffingwell's theory in regard to lemons has enabled him to develop the remainder of the 500-acre tract along similar lines. By next spring the work of setting will be completed and the ranch will then comprise 130 acres of lemons, 70 acres of oranges and 300 acres of grafted walnuts of the four varieties considered to be the best at this time. The owner's ideas on walnut culture are as advanced as those which have proved so successful with lemons, and he has every reason to feel confident that they will prove equally satisfactory.

The management is looking and building for the future, and when the plans now being developed have matured, this will be one of the most wonderful ranches in the country—500 acres—all in one tract producing lemons, oranges and walnuts, and kept in the highest state of cultivation

Rural Aristocracy.

We find, in Farm News, an article which is credited to an exchange and endorsed by the editor as follows:

"The above is by Mr. Chas. W. Postill, of Jasper County, Ind., in a recent issue of the Farmer's Guide, and is so much to the point that the editor here reproduces it.

eW haven't the least bit of patience with the false teaching that makes one occupation nobler than another and fails to recognize that all nobility is of character.

If there is a God-given order of nobility it is composed of farmers and all the rest are but parasites."

The sentiments of the editor of Farm News, as expressed above, we heartily endorse: The article from the Farmer's Guide is as follows:

In a recent editorial we are told that the newly installed President Fallieres of France was a countryman, a farmer by birth, and that he was proud of his humble origin. As I read the editorial the question came to me, why should he not be pround of it? And then the thought came, why call one a humble arigin simply because he was born of poor parents or in a rural home? Why should we speak of farm life as an humble life? This we find ourselves constantly doing. We speak of the man, prominent in state, churc or society, if it happens that he was born on a farm or in the home of a day laborer, a thing he could not help if he would, as a man of humble origin. It seems to me that there is a sort of a disposition among us to depreciate what is so wrongfully called "humble life."

Not long ago I saw an advertisement of a firm who desired to induce young men to take a course of study that they were offering, which was to fit them for prominent and lucrative places, as the advertisement suggested. Accompanying this advertisement was a picture of a young man dressed in overalls who stood in front of a desk, while back of the desk was seated a magnificently dressed young man. Beneath the picture was in substance this question: "Which do you want to be?" It is plainly to be seen that the object of this picture is to lead the mind of the reader of the advertisement to the place where he will bcome dissatisfied with the place held by the boy in front of the desk and desire the place held by the boy behind the desk. Such a purpose is not only detrimental and dangerous, but it is cruel in the extreme, and I protest with all my powers against the spirit and disposition which tends to belittle farm life or the life of any honorable labor. It shoud not be tolerated. Why is the boy that is born in a rural home not of as high origin as the boy born in the home of a millionaire, or that of a great statesman? Why is it and how is it that the kind of work a man does, or the clothes he wears, or the place in which he is born make him a peasant, rather than an aristocrat? It does not do it. It is just as honorable to plow corn as to keep books. The position of a farm proprietor is just as dignified as that of bank president. It is just as much the right of an honest and industrious tiller of the soil or of a day laborer to claim that he is of the elite, as it is the right of any member of New York's "four hundred," or any other select crowd. Why not? Now, don't misunderstand, for I am not in the least way whatever depreciating the so-called higher places in life, but simply contending that all places, where service, good, honest service is rendered are places of dignity and honor and should not be despised, and that we have no right to say of one of these places that it is honorable and of another, it is humble.

Who is it and what is it anyway, that determines whether one is an aristocrat or peasant? Custom has said it is clothes, money, social standing, and so on. Again, I protest for it is nothing outside of the individual himself that determines whether he be of the aristocracy or of the peasantry, but what he is in himself. It is not the character of my clothes or the amount of my worldly possessions, but the character of my character that detrmines whether I be an artistocrat or not. What else could it be?

So, I repeat that the man of the so-called walks of humble life has no right to look upon them as such, for they are no more so than the so-called higher places. The farmer or the day laborer has no cause to be ashamed of his calling or to look upon it as an humble calling. To him I would say hold up your head, be proud of your place in life and above al do not beittle your caling, but instead estol it.

What The Florida Experiment Station is Doing for Stock Growers.

By Dr. C. F. Dawson.

We find the following in the Stockman.

The first agricultural experiment station was established in 1843 by Mr. John Laws on his estate at Harpenden, England about 40 miles north of London. Mr. Laws, afterwards known as Sir John Laws, had associated with him an eminent scholar, Prof. Joseph H. Gilbert. The special object of this association was to determine the peculiarities and capabilities of the soils at Rothenshed, the name applied to that part of his estate devoted to the experiments and the effect upon these soils of different manures and fertilizers. The most important experiments were those made to test the capacity of these soils for bearing the same crops year after year. From 1852, down to the present, the policy upon a considerable portion of the estate has been to raise the same crops without interruption, some without fertilizers, some treated with manure, and some treated with commercial fertilizers. The peculiarity of the experimentation has been that each parcel of land has been treated in precisely the same way, year after year, and has borne the same kinds of crops every year for over 40 years. The results of these and kindred experiments as published from year to year have been received with great interest by English farmers. Through their experiments, Laws and Gilbert have shown that lands under proper treatment may bear the same crops for at least 40 years and steadily increase in fertility.

In 1851, the first Agricultural Experiment Station was established Germany, at Moeckern, a small village near the city of Leipzig, a little later this station received government aid, and became a permanent branch of Leipzig. The seed thus sown brought forth abundant fruit, and there are now more than 100 stations in Europe receiving government aid.

The first agricultural experiment station in the United States was established at Middleborn, Connecticut, in 1875. In 1880 the United States had four stations in operation, and in 1887 there were seventeen. In 1887 the Congress of the United States made an appropriation of $15,000 pr annum for each of the states that had established agricultural experiment stations. The same appropriation was available for other states that might also found agricultural experiment stations, under the encouraging influence of this law, every state and territory now has its experiment station. We have today fifty-one stations engaged in investigating agricultural problems in their various locations. In some states, where the physical features of climate and soil are diverse, substations have been founded. The agricultural experiment stations are almost invariably connected with the state agricultural college or university, and, in the main, draw their crops of investigators from the faculties of the college. The "organization list of agricultural colleges and experiment stations," published by the Federal Department of Agriculture indexes over 3,600 names of persons who are engaged in agricultural instruction and investigation in these coleges and experiment stations.

The work of these stations is as diversified as is our climate. The tendency in all is to specialization, some stations are endeavoring to show how worn out lands can best be restored, some are making a specialty of determining the value of commercial fertilizers, some are studying the influence of various foods in fattening cattle, their influence upon the production of milk, butter and cheese, some are experimenting with imported grasses and forage plants, some are trying to produce special and useful types of poultry, cattle and horses, some to sugar making, and others to irrigation problems. All the stations are required by law to publish the results of their experiments, as bulletins, and these are transmitted through the mails free of charge to all who apply for them.

A comparatively recent development in the experiment station work is the Farmers Institute, these meet at various, times and places to suit the convenience of the farmer, and are, as a rule, largely attended. They are generally presided over by some officer of the experiment station who is specially fitted for such work. The duties consist in making up the program, locating and advertising the meetings. Papers are read by members of the staff of specialists, and by practical farmers, horticulturists and stock men. Recently one of the western stations held its meetings on a train, this arrangement had the great advantage that it could be moved rapidly from place to place, covering a large part of the state in a short period. The object was to instruct the farmer in the choice of seed corn.

The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station was established in Lake City in 1888. During the 18 years of its existence it has done a great deal to benefit the agriculturalist. Situated, as it is, in what is now a purely farming section of the state, it can not be expected that it can investigate the citrus, fruit and pineapple problems at home. For this work it must establish sub-stations in the citrus fruit belt. Neither could it investigate the purely agricultural problems were it